

MESSANGER.

Printer's Retreat, Indiana.

Friday Morning, October. 17.

We now issue our fourth half sheet—which we call two whole numbers. Having engaged an assistant in the office, our next number shall appear in full size.

We will, within a few days, issue our prospectus for our 17th Vol. and fondly anticipate an increase of patronage—wishing our patrons to bear in mind, that we are thankful for the encouragement now meted to us.

Persons in and near Vevay, wishing JOB WORK, neatly and promptly executed, will please leave their orders with Robert Le Clerc, Inn keeper, to whom the work will be sent when done. We shall send in daily.

24th CONGRESS.—The general election in Geo. and Maryland, took place on the 6th inst.—in N. Jersey, on the 14th and 15th—in Pennsylvania, and Ohio, on the 14th—and will take place in N. York, on the 4th 5th and 6th of November next. At all those elections, representatives to the 24th congress are chosen.

In Louisiana, Illinois, Vermont and Maine they have already had their elections, and politically, stand thus:

JACKSON, ANTI-JAC, VACANT.			
3 Louisiana,	1	2	
3 Illinois,	0	3	
7 Vermont,	0	1	6*
8 Maine,	4	3	1*
	5	9	7

* No choice in those districts—no candidate receiving a majority of all the votes given.

Millers! Look Out!!!—In an adjoining column we give the law of Indiana, regulating Mill and Millers. So much extortion has been practiced by certain millers, that we think it our duty to caution them for

Piat justitia—ruat calum.

ELECTIONS.—Coming events, cast their shadow before them.—In Pennsylvania, the election for inspectors to take place on the 31 instant. In Philadelphia, the anti Jackson candidates were elected in 13 out of 15 wards, by an aggregate majority of 2016 votes; and it is with regret, that we add, there was much violence and fighting, and one man killed—in Carlisle, the anti succeeded by a majority of 222—in Meadville, the Jackson candidate had a majority of 16—in Pittsburg the vote stood Jackson 441 anti 813—and in Alleghenytown, Jackson 69, anti 266

LAWRENCEBURGH.—The Palladium says, the health of the town has much increased—the last death by cholera, occurred on the 30th ultimo

PROBATE COURT.

The Probate court of Switzerland county will sit at the court-house in Vevay, on the second Monday in November next.

Frauds on the Government.—The Staunton Spectator states that thirty-seven bills of indictment were found against persons for perjury and forgery, at the late session of the Federal court, at Clarksborg, for offences connected with frauds under the pension laws.

CASUALTY.—On Friday last, STELWEL HEADY, of this county, was found dead in the road near Mount Sterling. From the position of the body, when found, and other circumstances, it is believed that in attempting to mount his horse, from a large log, his foot slipped and he fell against the fence. Some hair from the back of his head, was found adhering to the fence and some hairs from his horse's mane was clinched in his hand. He was one of the earliest settlers of Switzerland county.

A PROTRACTED MEETING.

A MEETING of close-communication BAPTISTS, for preaching and the usual attendant religious exercises, will commence at the school-house, in Mount Sterling, on Saturday, the 25th instant. Several eminent preachers are expected to attend

MARRIED.

On the 9th inst, by Samuel Deal, Esq. JAMES BOACH, to miss SALLY KELLEY.

On the 12th inst, by the same, HENRY H. MIX, to miss PATSY FALLIS, all of this county.

On the same day, by John K. Walker, Esq. GEORGE W. D. CULP, to miss ELIZA LITTLEFIELD both of Cotton township.

DIED.

On the 15 ult WILLIAM H CRAWFORD, of Georgia, late secretary of the United States treasury.

ONCE MORE, LOOK OUT!!!

All persons indebted to me for CARDING, are requested to make payment.

Wheat, Rye, Oats and Corn, will be received in payment until the tenth day of November next, and the highest Cash price allowed therefor.—After that time, those who neglect this friendly request, must not be offended at paying costs—others want live on the wind, if mechanics and carriers are expected to

ROBERT BAKES.

Mount Sterling, October 6.

LIST OF LETTERS.

REMAINDING at this post-office at Mount Sterling, Indiana, on the 50th day of September 1834, which if not taken out before the 1st day of January next will be sent to the general post-office as dead letters.

J. A. Johnson, George W. Baldwin,
J. S. Cooper, Thomas Cole,
Sarah Elston, Russell Ford,
Henry H. Mitchell, Harvey Rose,
Joseph Todd, Jacob Valentine.

Mount Sterling, October 1.

STATE OF INDIANA, Switzerland County, ss. IN THE SWITZERLAND CIRCUIT COURT, FOREIGN ATTACHMENT.

JOSHUA PETTY.

vs. CALEB HASSELMAN.

Demand \$300 00

NOTICE is hereby given, that on the 16th day of September, 1834, a writ of Foreign Attachment, issued out of the office of the clerk of the Circuit court of said county, directed to the sheriff of said county, commanding him to attach, take and seize the goods, chattels, rights, credits, monies, lands and tenements of CALEB HASSELMAN, in said county, to be kept and disposed of according to law—which said writ returned to said office on the 5th day of October, instant, endorse "executed by levying on twenty-two acres of land, being part of the northeast quarter of section 13, township 2, range 1, in said county, as the property of said Hasseلمان," and that the said cause is set for hearing on the 2nd day of the next March term of said court, to be held at the court-house in Vevay, in said county, on the third Monday in March, 1835 where said defendant may attend if he thinks proper.

EDWARD PATTON, clerk.

Vevay, October 7-17.

COMMISSIONER'S SALE.

The School Section, T. 3. R. 3 WILL be offered for sale, at the court-house door, in Vevay, on Saturdays the 13th of December next. Sale to commence at 11 o'clock, A. M.

TERMS.—One fourth part of the purchase money will be required in hand, the remainder in ten years, with six per centum interest, payable in advance annually. Further particulars made known on the day of sale.

THOMAS COLE, s. c. s. c.

Cotton township, October 4.

CRIME AND CREDULITY.

THE MARCH OF INTELLIGENCE.—In the Albany Journal of last evening we find the following statement of most extraordinary occurrences; involving it would seem, on the one side, crimes of the deepest dye; on the other, credulity that surpasses all conception.

N. Y. American.

"Matthias the Prophet."—This notorious individual, whose proper name is Robert Mathies, was arrested in this city on Monday afternoon, upon the authority of an advertisement issued by Mr. Benjamin H. Folger, of the city of New York. The expressed charge against him was, that he had left New York having in his possession a large amount of Mr. Folger's property; but he has been guilty, it is asserted, of many other mal-practices, some of them of the blackest character, and worthy of the most severe punishment.

Mathies commenced his career of fanaticism some two or three years since, in this city, when he proclaimed himself "The Prophet of the God of the Jews," and asserted divine power. He shortly afterwards went to New York, where he continued to proclaim his doctrines, but with little success at first. He soon, however, secured the favor, among a few others of less consequence, of three of the most wealthy and respected merchants of Pearl street—Messrs. Pierson, Mills, and Folger. These gentlemen received his doctrines in the fullest confidence & believed him to be all that he declared himself. Their treasures were thrown open to the impostor, and he lavished them upon himself most profusely. He purchased the most costly wardrobe. His robes of office were richly trimmed with gold and silver. He wore a sword of the finest workmanship, and gold watch and establishment equalled the lustre of the most costly.

The bondage of these gentlemen was complete; and the fact that three intelligent citizens of New York were thus deluded will form one of the darkest pages in the whole chapter of modern fanaticism; but the chain with which they were bound is broken.

Death liberated Mr. Pierson. He died in Westchester county, at his country seat, near Sing Sing, and the event was clothed in mystery. A short time previous to his death, and while in health, as we understand, Mathies prevailed upon Mr. P. to assign him his whole estate. He was shortly after taken sick, and although his friends who were with him, insisted upon calling medical aid, they were deterred by Mathies, who told them that "he had power of life and death, and that Mr. Pierson would not die." But he did die, and a subsequent examination of the body, by three able physicians, resulted in the conviction that he had been poisoned, and certificates to this effect had been drawn up and signed by these physicians, and are now in N. Y. Who poisoned Mr. Pierson is to be determined by the proper tribunal.

The mysterious death of Mr. Pierson, and the accompanying circumstances, shook the confidence of Mr. Folger and his family, and they resolved to abandon Mathies and his principles. After his return to New York, they announced this determination to the "Prophet," who then declared to them, that if they did, "sickness, and perhaps death, would follow!" This threat was not sufficient to overthrow their resolution, and a day was fixed upon when Mathies should leave the house. Upon the morning of that day Mathies partook of very little breakfast, and scarcely tasted the coffee, saying, as an excuse, that he was unwell. Immediately after breakfast, Mr. Folger, his wife, and children, were taken sick. Mr. Folger did not suspect the cause of his sickness until after the villain had left the city; when, upon examination, he learned that the black man who did the cooking for the family had also abstained from the use of any coffee upon that morning, and from other circumstances, he became convinced

ed, that the woman was bribed by Mathies to poison the family. From some cause, the effort was not successful. To none of the family did it prove fatal, although all of them have not yet recovered from its effects. This transaction induced Mr. F. to procure his arrest, for which purpose he despatched the notice before mentioned.

Mathies, did not expect thus suddenly to be stopped in his mad career, and expressed a good deal of surprise when arrested. He had in his possession two large trunks, which he acknowledged contained articles which did belong to Mr. Folger, but which, he said, Mr. F. gave to him when he left New York. Among the articles were sundry rich dresses, about \$500 in gold, a gold watch worth about \$100, a sword of great value, and a rod with which he was going to measure the bounds of his paradise, "the gates thereof and the walls thereof." He was taken to N. York this morning.

His trial will unfold strange deeds of crime and fanaticism.

POLAND.

Condemnation of the Patriots.—After the lapse of more than twelve months, the Extraordinary Tribunal of Warsaw, instituted for the purpose of trying the principal actors in the Polish Revolution, has at length come to a final judgment. The members of the Government of the Five are all condemned to death, without excepting even the Generalissimo Skrzynecki, who only formed part of the Councils on extraordinary occasions. The second Generalissimo, Prince Michael Radziwill, is not included. This indulgence is attributed to the intercession of the Court of Prussia, to which the family of the Prince is allied. Of all the members of the Government affected by this judgment, the venerable Vincent Nicomajowski is the only one remaining in Poland, the others having taken refuge in foreign countries. After the publication of the judgment, the Lieutenant Gen. of the Kingdom, Prince Paskewitch, had Nicomajowski brought before him loaded with chains, and recommended him to implore the clemency of the Emperor, but the noble-minded old man rejected the counsel. The Lieutenant Gen. however, has demanded his pardon of the Emperor, attributing the obstinacy of Nicomajowski to mental alienation in consequence of the sufferings he had undergone during his confinement in his dungeon. The same judgment also condemns to death all who filled public offices before the Revolution, and afterwards took part in the regency of Zakroczym. This class is very numerous, as they have included in it all the deputies as public functionaries. The mode of execution varies according to the degree of culpability. Some are to be decapitated, and others are to be gibbeted, and the judges have carried their barbarity so far as to order that the execution of the young men, who gave the first signal of the Revolution by attacking the Palace of Belvidere, shall be preceded by mutilation.—French paper.

Crimes and Casualties.

Shipwreck and loss of life.—A letter dated Pictou, September 11, received at Halifax, mentions the loss of the ship Sybelle, of Liverpool, from Cromarty for Quebec, with 316 emigrants on board, all of whom perished.—Six of the crew saved themselves in the boat. The Journal of commerce, when alluding to the shipwreck, states without fear of contradiction, that "more than a thousand of the emigrants who have left Great Britain and Ireland the present year for the British North American Provinces, have perished by shipwreck on the passage. This is a fortieth part of the whole number. Of a still greater number who have left the same countries for New York, not one has perished by shipwreck. These are facts worthy of being taken into consideration by emigrants and their friends."

More Shipwrecks.—Bermuda papers to September 16th, contain the following:—On the 3d of September, the hull of a vessel, keel up, was discovered some distance from the Islands, and was towed nearly to shore, when an attempt was made to weigh her, but without success. On the 6th she was scuttled, and it was ascertained that she was the "Helen, of Bath." Her foremast floated up, and appeared to be much worm-eaten.—Her foreyard was still across. Subsequently, upwards of 13,000 staves, (red oaks) were recovered from the wreck.

About midnight on the 12th September, the schr. James A. Stewart, Kellam from Baltimore, bound to St. Thomas, ran on the reef off the northwest end of Bermuda, and immediately bilged and soon filled with water. The crew taken to the boats landed at Somerset on the following morning about four o'clock. And the whole of the cargo and materials were landed, and exertions were making to get the hull of the vessel into port.

Turkey stealing.—We annex the following, from the Police Reports of the Boston Atlas, of Monday last.

S. D. Joy was brought before the Court again on Saturday morning, charged with stealing the live turkeys. He is the pest of the police, giving more trouble to the officers than any half dozen other criminals. He is or rather pretends to be, deranged, and under that plea commits all sorts of misdeeds and extravagances whilst in confinement. To the watchman who took him into custody, and who questioned him about the turkeys, he stated that he had raised them himself; that he was taking them to Roxbury for sale, and that

he chose to travel by the night time, because it was "so exceedingly cool, and pleasant."

To a suggestion from the Court, "that he could tell, if he liked, whence he had stolen the turkeys," Mr. Joy shook his head in high dudgeon—"No, no, indeed! he could not think of such a thing. The magistrate ordered him to be remanded, together with the turkeys, till Tuesday next, in the hope that through the publicity given to the matter by the press the right owner of the poultry would by that time make his appearance. The birds are rather remarkable, being distinguished by particular short, cropped tails.

The Aerial Ship.

We have before us a London paper containing a long account of an immense Aerial ship now being built in Paris. It is described as 134 feet long, 31 feet high, and about 25 feet wide. It is in the form of an air bladder of a fish, rather wide in the middle, whilst the ends are in form of pointed cones. It is calculated to raise a weight of 6500 lbs. The car is 66 ft. long and very narrow; calculated to accommodate 30 persons, and the material of which the balloon is made is prepared in such a way as to preserve the gas for fifteen days. We annex the closing portion of the account:

There is a rudder at each end of the car; and on each side there are two wheels, to which are attached paddle made of prepared canvass in light iron frames; these paddles are so contrived as occasionally to present a flat surface to the air, and occasionally a cutting edge, and they are set in rotary motion by means of a handle.

The following is the manner in which the new aeronauts intend to cause their balloon to ascend and descend, without throwing out ballast or expending the gas. In 1787, Baron Scott and M. Meunier, of the Academy of Sciences, observed that the air bladder in the interior of the body of fishes, possessed the property of permitting them to plunge to the bottom, or rise to the surface of the water, according to whether the said bladder was compressed or dilated. In imitation of this phenomenon a small balloon is introduced, under the principal one, whereby, according to the quantity of exterior air which is introduced therein, a difference of thirty pounds weight of air, more or less, will be made in the weight opposed to the large balloon.

This will place at the disposal of the aeronauts a powerful means of elevating their aerial ship, at will, to the current of air they may find necessary for their purposes. And they also have so arranged their paddles, as to enable them to imitate the movements of birds, which do not fly in a direct line against the wind, but tack, as it were, in the air, by rising or descending in inclined directions. According to this system, the aerial ship will tack, by inclined movements, alternately up and down as marine ships tack horizontally from right to left.

Besides the means of giving the desired direction to their balloon, it would appear that the aeronauts have another method, of which they preserve the secret; but from what transpired in conversation, we imagine it may consist of a sort of bellows of their own invention, whereby currents of air may be created, of sufficient rapidity to form points d'appui for each paddle and each rudder.

The means of directing this Aerial ship, then, are, in a few words, as follows. The aeronauts would seek for a current of air favorable to convey them in the wished-for direction. If they should succeed in this, they might travel at an average rate of 10 or 12 leagues an hour, and often from 35 to 40 leagues an hour. If they should find themselves between two winds, in different directions, they would advance at the rate of from two to five leagues an hour, or they would remain stationary (lay to) waiting for a favorable wind;—in the third place, if they should encounter a positively foul wind, they would tack, by describing curved lines up and down, like birds who fly against the wind.

In the event of a prolonged stay in the aerial ship it is calculated that the weight of gas that would escape would be less than that of the provisions consumed by the passengers; consequently, the balloon would have the same power of ascension as on the first starting.

The aeronauts will, of course, be provided with a compass, thermometer, &c.; they have also invented an apparatus to serve the purpose of a ship's log-line, which will ascertain the vertical and horizontal velocity of the balloon. And they will likewise take with them one of Sir Humphrey Davy's safety lamps, and a phosphoric lantern, which without running the risk of setting the balloon on fire, will enable the party to read and write, if overtaken by night, and see the compass.

M. Lennox is the principal projector of this gigantic undertaking, and formerly a superior officer in the French army, and who acted a conspicuous part in politics during the two first years after the revolution of July. He will ascend in the balloon on the 15th August, from the Champ de Mars, accompanied by seventeen persons, among whom will be Madame Lennox and another lady. We conversed with some of the scientific persons who will form a portion of this adventurous party.—They seemed very sanguine as to their success, and said they could reach London in six or eight hours, with a fair wind. A number of experiments have been made within the last two years, and all appears to be most systematically arranged; so much so, that the gentleman with whom we conversed (and who is the second in command, M. Lennox being captain), told us that it was well understood that whoever quitted his post without permis-

sion, was to have his brains blown out without ceremony.

Whatever may be the result of this experiment, one cannot help feeling respect for these courageous individuals, who are about to run such risks, in order to decide a scientific question.

It is reported that the Aerial ship, is to proceed to London, but we could not gain any positive information as to this; much will depend on the result of the experiment on the 15th inst.

CHOLERA AT SALINA.

Extract of a letter from Salina, written on Thursday morning last.

"This ill-fated place has suffered perhaps more than any of its size on the continent with that dread malady the cholera. From Sunday to Tuesday we have had twenty-two deaths out of a population of 120. A great many fled. On Sunday the first day, fifteen died; twelve were foreigners who were employed in the salt works. One of our inhabitants on Monday went to Syracuse for safety, and died a few hours after her arrival. We have had no deaths since Tuesday night.

A remarkable cure of a cholera case occurred at this place on Monday. One of the men employed in the salt works had a violent attack. He earnestly requested that he might be covered all over with the salt from the pans. His request was complied with and the salt, as hot as it could be borne, was placed around him in large quantities, from his feet to his chin. A speedy perspiration was the result, and a quick and regular pulse, and in a few hours, the man was almost free from the disease. I had this from the lips of a respectable physician, who told me, that when an opportunity offered he should certainly try the experiment.

Com. Adv.

A lieutenant Colonel of Militia at Dover, N. H. having ordered the regiment to parade without the consent of the Colonel, a scene of great confusion ensued between them and the general officers and men, who were pelted off the ground with rotten eggs, &c. by the mob, but finally rallied and remained masters of the field.

Health of Charleston.—The number of deaths in Charleston during the week ending 21st Sept. was 26; Stranger's Fever 11.—Whites 20, colored 6. It is double the usual number of deaths per week.

The Attakapas Gazette says: a duel took place there between two of the colored gentry; they were both dreadfully frightened, and each sent a messenger to the civil authorities apprising them of the duel, and wishing their interference—but the magistrate decided otherwise, and the poor fellows were obliged to shoot at each other for some time, when a lucky shot scratched one on the arm, and they were then satisfied.

Unfair treatment any how.—Two natives of the Emerald Isle becoming weary of life, lately agreed to aid each other in shuffling off this mortal coil. They locked themselves in a room at their lodgings, each with a pistol, charged to the muzzle with powder and ball, ready to do execution, as per contract, on one another. They tossed up their last remaining copper, to see which should have the first fire. It fell to Pat; and Dennis swore faithfully, the last word he spoke, that as soon as ever Pat killed him dead, he would on his part, return the like favor to Pat.

Well, every thing being properly settled and having embraced one another in the most affectionate manner, Pat fired plump through the head of Dennis, and killed him as dead as possible.

"Will that do for ye?" said Pat.

Dennis spoke not a word.

"It is thrurly kilt ye are?" said Pat.

Dennis was still mute.

"Why the devil don't ye spake, man, and not kape me in suspense?"

Dennis still continuing mute, Pat at last concluded that as silence gives consent, that of his companion should be taken as a satisfactory answer. He now called upon him, in his turn, to fire. Dennis did not raise his hand, though it still grasped the pistol.

"Why don't ye fire, ye spalpeen?" said Pat. Haven't I kilt ye according to agreement jist? and now ye refuse to do the same by me! O, another! another! another!"

Hearing this cry, the landlord burst into the room, and seeing Dennis dead on the floor, made a grasp at Pat, calling him murderer and villain.

"Oh mother!" exclaimed Pat, "and who is it ye call a villain? Haven't I executed me own part in the contract? and hasn't Dennis the spalpeen refused to do his?"

"What do you mean by the contract?" said the landlord.

"Mum? Why, didn't Dennis and I, owing to the hard times and other crosses in love, agree to kill the one another? and didn't we toss up for the first fire? and didn't I get it and didn't I kill him as dead as a door nail jist? And now—O, murder! he refuses to kill me at all at all!"

"Don't ye trouble yourself about that," said the landlord, "you're in a fair way to get killed without his help. Come with me to the police, and I'll see that you're done for."

"I'm jist obligid to ye," said Pat, going along with him quietly; "you're an honest man, every inch of ye. But O that murdering villain Dennis—if ever I catch him again, if I don't hate him well for this, then there's no truth in Patrick O'Boag, that's all!"

Transcript.